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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1799.

Downing-Street, September 9, 1799.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is a Copy, has been received this Day from the Right Honorable Lord William Bentinck, by the Right Honorable Lord Grenville, His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Foreign Department.

MY LORD, *Novi, Auguſt* 19, 1799.

THE Column under the Command of General Kray arrived at Alexandria, from Mantua, on the 12th, and on the Day following was to have proceeded to the Place of its Deſtination, on the Left of the Whole, according to the Plan of Operations which I ſent your Lordſhip ſome Time ago. On the 12th the Enemy was in Motion in different Points, and it appeared as if he meditated ſome Attack. General Kray was therefore ordered to remain at Alexandria till further Orders. General Bellegarde, with Eight Thouſand Men, was at Serzo, and the Field Marſhal, with Six Hundred Ruſſians, was at Poſſolo Fomigoio; his Advanced Poſts in Front of Seravalle. The Remainder of the Troops was at Rivalta.

On the 13th the Enemy continued to advance in great Numbers. The Marſhal had given Orders that no partial Action ſhould be engaged in with the French; in conſequence of which, General Bellegarde was directed upon the Approach of the Enemy to march to Ritorta upon the Orba. The Advanced Poſts before Seravalle were alſo driven in, and the French took Poſſeſſion of Novi. On the 14th General Kray advanced to Treſſonara. It was hoped that General Kray might have been able to have cut off a ſmall French Column which had followed General Bellegarde as far as Caſtelferro, but it had early in the Morning of the 14th turned to its Right, and had marched to Novi, where the whole French Force was concentrated. The great and extenſive Plain of Piedmont is terminated at Novi by a very long Ridge of Hills, which riſe ſo ſuddenly, and are ſo ſteep, that the Aſcent is extremely difficult, though the Height is not very great; they extend towards Baſaluzzo on one Side, and towards Seravalle on the other, and upon theſe Heights the Enemy was encamped on the 15th, their Right towards Seravalle, their Centre at Novi, and their Left towards Baſaluzzo, overlooking the whole Plain. The Army was commanded by General Joubert, and conſiſted of Six Diviſions amounting to about Thirty Thouſand Men; their Object was to raiſe the Siege of Tortona, and they were to have attacked the Allied Army on the 16th; the Field-Marſhal however determined to anticipate them in their Intentions, and Orders were given to General Kray to take under his Command the Corps of General Bellegarde, and to fall upon the Left of the Enemy, and the Ruſſians were to attack the Front of their Poſition. As it was reported that the Enemy had detached a conſiderable Corps in the Mountains towards Tortona, General Melas remained at Rivalta with the Remains of the Army in order to cover the Siege of Tortona, or to march to the Support of the Marſhal if neceſſary. The Attack was made by General Kray at Five o'Clock in the Morning of the 15th; it continued with great Violence for ſeveral Hours, but the Difficulty of the Ground and the Numbers of the French obliged him to retire. The Ruſſians alſo engaged the Front of the Enemy, but they were repulſed with very great Loſs. About Two o'Clock, General Kray made a ſecond Attempt upon the Enemy's Left, while the Ruſſians at the ſame Time again endeavoured to penetrate the Centre of the Enemy's Line. Notwithſtanding the utmoſt Bravery of the

Allied Troops, the French maintained their Poſition. Moſt fortunately at this Moment, General Melas arrived with Sixteen Battalions of Auſtrian Infantry, attacked the Enemy's Right, which he beat back without Difficulty. Having turned the Flank of the Enemy, he purſued his Advantage, and got Poſſeſſion of Novi. The Ruſſians immediately marched through Novi, ſupported the Attack of General Melas with great Vigour, and the whole French Line was thrown into Confuſion, and retreated in the greateſt Diſorder.—The whole Line purſued.—General Grouchi, commanding a Diviſion, endeavoured to rally his Men, but in vain; he was taken Priſoner. Three other Generals, Colli, Bordonau, and Perignan, Four Thouſand Priſoners, Thirty Pieces of Cannon, and Fifty-ſeven Tumbrils, are the Reſult of this Victory. I fear the Loſs of the Allies muſt have amounted to near Five Thouſand Men.

I forgot to mention that General Joubert was killed, and that Moreau, who was preſent as a Volunteer, has again taken the Command of the Army.

I have the Honor to be, &c.

W. BENTINCK.

Downing-Street, September 9.

A DISPATCH, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, by the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Head-Quarters, Schager Brug, September 4, 1799.

FROM the 27th of Auguſt to the 1ſt of September, the Troops continued to occupy the Sand Hills on which they fought. On that Day the Army marched and took Poſt with its Right to Petten on the German Ocean, and its Left to Oude Sluys on the Zuyder Zee, with the Canal of the Zuype in Front.

A better Country is now open to us. We have found ſome Horſes and Waggons and a plentiful Supply of freſh Proviſions.

The Troops continue healthy, and behave extremely well.

The 11th Regiment of Dragoons are arrived and have begun to diſembark. The Tranſports have been ordered to return to the Downs.

I have the Honor to incloſe herewith a Return of the Artillery, Ammunition, and Engineers Stores captured at the Helder.

To the Right Hon. Henry Dundas,
&c. &c. &c.

Helder, Auguſt 31, 1799.

Return of Ordnance, Ammunition, and Stores taken on the 28th Inſtant, at the different Batteries and Magazines at and near this Place, viz.

Braſs Ordnance, mounted.—24 Twenty-four-Pounders, 5 Nine-Pounders, 4 Six-Pounders, 1 Three-Pounder; 13 Eight-Inch, and 4 Five-and-Half Inch Howitzers; 5 Ten-Inch Mortars.

Iron Ordnance, mounted.—18 Twenty-four-Pounders.

Ditto diſmounted.—41 Twenty-four-Pounders, 56 Nine-Pounders.

Round Shot.—713 Twenty-four-Pounders, 2780 Twelve Pounders, 164 Nine-Pounders, 3492 Six-Pounders.

Caſe Shot.—345 Twenty-four-Pounders, 64 Nine-Pounders; 77 Eight-Inch and 61 Five-and-Half Inch Howitzers.

Fixed Shells.—148 Ten-Inch, 224 Eight-Inch, 394 Five-and-Half Inch.

Empty Shells.—447 Ten-Inch, 920 Eight-Inch.

Round Carcaſſes.—15 Eight-Inch.

Cartridges (Flannel filled with Powder).—685 Twenty-four-Pounders, 37 Nine-Pounders, 168 Six-Pounders; 530 Five-and-Half Inch Howitzers: (Paper filled with Powder)—11 Twenty-four-Pounders, 620 Nine-Pounders: (Muſket-Ball)—77,883: (Fuzee Ball)—1800.

521 Whole Barrels of Corned Powder.

J. WHITWORTH,
Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Royal Artillery.

General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B.
&c. &c. &c.

Helder, Auguſt 31, 1799.

Return of Engineers Stores taken Poſſeſſion of in the different Batteries in the Vicinity of the Helder.

Wheel-Barrows,	20
Hand-Barrows,	6
Baſkets,	22
Spades,	30
Wooden Mallets,	10
Palliſades,	2200
Pieces of Scantling,	70
Ditto Timber,	30
Boards,	84
Bricks,	3000
Barrels of Tar,	7

A very large Proportion of Faſcines.
Bundles of Sticks and Pickets.

R. H. BRUYERES, Captain Royal Engineers, commanding.

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